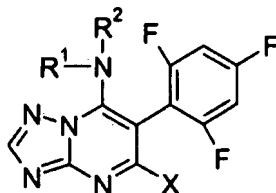


**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

1. (Original) A 6-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)triazolopyrimidine of the formula I



in which the substituents have the following meanings:

R<sup>1</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-halocycloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-haloalkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkenyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-halocycloalkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkynyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-haloalkynyl, phenyl, naphthyl or a five- or six-membered saturated, partially unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle comprising 1 to 4 heteroatoms from the group consisting of O, N and S,

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen or one of the groups mentioned in R<sup>1</sup>,

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> can also, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded, form a five- or six-membered heterocyclyl or heteroaryl which is bonded via N and can comprise an additional heteroatom from the group consisting of O, N and S as ring member and/or can carry one or more substituents from the group consisting of halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkenyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-

alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkenyloxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylene  
° and oxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-alkylenoxy;

R<sup>1</sup> and/or R<sup>2</sup> can carry one to four identical or different R<sup>a</sup> groups:

R<sup>a</sup> is halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkyl,  
C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-haloalkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-  
C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)amino,  
C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkynyloxy, oxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-alkylenoxy,  
C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, phenyl, naphthyl or five- or six-membered saturated,  
partially unsaturated or aromatic heterocycle comprising one to four  
heteroatoms from the group consisting of O, N and S,

these aliphatic, alicyclic or aromatic groups for their part being able to be  
partially or completely halogenated;

X is cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkenyloxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-haloalkoxy or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-halo-  
alkenyloxy.

2. (Original) The compound of the formula I according to claim 1, wherein X represents  
cyano.

3. (Original) The compound of the formula I according to claim 1, wherein X represents methoxy.

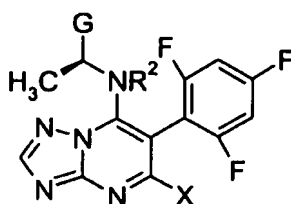
4. (Currently amended) The compound of the formula I according to ~~any of claims 1 to 3~~ claim 1, wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> have the following meanings:

R<sup>1</sup> is CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-CF<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>C(CH<sub>3</sub>)=CH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>CH=CH<sub>2</sub>, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl;

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen or methyl; or

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> together form -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH(CF<sub>3</sub>)(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>- or -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-.

5. (Original) A compound of the formula I.1:



I.1

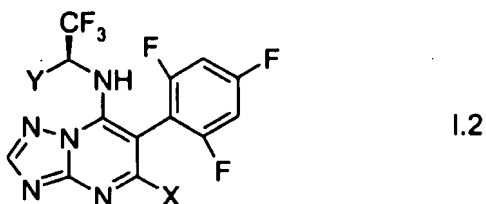
wherein

G represents C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxymethyl or C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl;

R<sup>2</sup> represents hydrogen or methyl; and

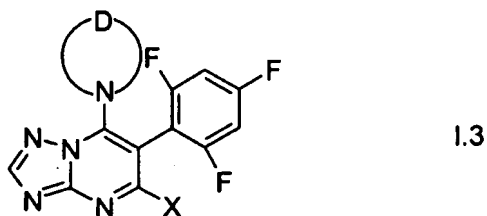
X represents cyano, methoxy or ethoxy.

6. (Original) A compound of the formula I.2:



wherein Y is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and X is cyano, methoxy or ethoxy.

7. (Original) A compound of the formula I.3:

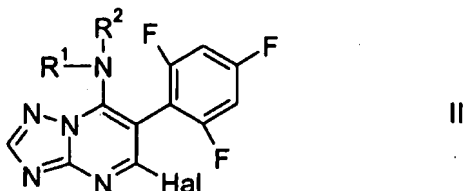


wherein

D together with the nitrogen atom, forms a five- or six-membered heterocyclcyl or heteroaryl which is bonded via N and can comprise an additional heteroatom from the group consisting of O, N and S as ring member and/or can carry one or more substituents from the group consisting of halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-haloalkyl; and

X represents cyano, methoxy or ethoxy.

8. (Original) A process for the preparation of the compound of the formula I according to claim 1, by reaction of 5-halo-6-(2,4,6-trifluorophenyl)triazolopyrimidines of the formula II



in which Hal is a halogen atom, with compounds of the formula III



III

in which M is an ammonium, tetraalkylammonium or alkali metal or alkaline earth metal cation and X has the meaning according to claim 1.

9. (Original) A preparation comprising a solid or liquid carrier and a compound of the formula I according to claim 1.
10. (Original) A seed, comprising a compound of the formula I according to claim 1 in an amount of 1 to 1000 g/100 kg.
11. (Original) A process for the control of harmful phytopathogenic fungi, which comprises treating the fungi or the materials, plants, ground or seeds to be protected from fungal attack with an effective amount of a compound of the formula I according to claim 1.
12. (New) The compound of the formula I according to claim 2, wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> have the following meanings:

$R^1$  is  $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{-CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ,  $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{-CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ ,  $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{-C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ ,  $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{-CF}_3$ ,  
 $\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{CH}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ , cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl;

$R^2$  is hydrogen or methyl; or

$R^1$  and  $R^2$  together form  $\text{-(CH}_2)_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{-}$ ,  $\text{-(CH}_2)_2\text{CH}(\text{CF}_3)(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{-}$   
 or  $\text{-(CH}_2)_2\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{-}$ .

13. (New) The compound of the formula I according to claim 3, wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  have the following meanings:

$R^1$  is  $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{-CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ ,  $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{-CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ ,  $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{-C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$ ,  $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{-CF}_3$ ,  
 $\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)=\text{CH}_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ , cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl;

$R^2$  is hydrogen or methyl; or

$R^1$  and  $R^2$  together form  $\text{-(CH}_2)_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{-}$ ,  $\text{-(CH}_2)_2\text{CH}(\text{CF}_3)(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{-}$   
 or  $\text{-(CH}_2)_2\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{-}$ .